BY [illegible] & CO.

[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

[illegible]

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 5 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A. M to 8 A. M. and from 1 P M to 3 P. M.

Persons are requested to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—W. F. Shuts, Salem, N. C.—Cotton yarns for sale.

Capt. High's Cavalry left the city on Thursday last for a deserter hunt through the county, and returned yesterday, having captured six during the time. We learn from Capt. High that there are about 15 or 20 in the Northwestern part of the county, up in the Lawn or Cross Roads section, but that other sections of the county are comparatively free from them.

An Outrage.—We learn that Judge Rodin committed a man to prison at Waynesville last week for contempt of court [illegible] to arrest him. The man is a soldier, and the night after his committal a party of armed men from the company to which he belonged, visited the Jail and by threats forced the Jailor to release the prisoner. We need hardly say that our gallant soldiers have our warmest sympathies, while in discharge of their proper duties, but [illegible] this must meet the condemnation of every good citizen. The supremacy of the civil law over the military, and more especially over mob law, is a most wholesome doctrine, and one which every citizen and soldier is vitally interested in maintaining. Respect for, and obedience to civil law, is the foundation stone of all national liberty.—Asheville News 13th.

[How can the News expect anything better when women and children are penned like sheep and kept under guard for days and weeks at a time, on the mere suspicion, not proof, of harboring deserters, and that too under an order from the [illegible], "model" Governor Vance? We have seen the order under which it is done and we know the arrests have been made; and also that in some instances his Home Guard have pulled down the houses and left families of women and children in the cold. We know further more that he has quietly submitted to, if he did not approve, the mobbing of peaceable citizens by armed, drunken soldiers.—Ed. Progress.]

Yankee Capture.—The Iredell Express of this week says:

Of late there has been several of the escaped Florence Yankee prisoners in this and the adjoining counties. On Sunday last week two were returned to the Salisbury prison for safe keeping in the future. There are quite a number at large and it behooves the citizens of Western Carolina to be on the alert and capture the [illegible] all of them.

NORTHERN COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT DAVIS' MACON SPEECH.

The following is a specimen of the comments of the Northern press on President Davis' unfortunate Macon speech. It is from the Washington Chronicle.

Davis' [illegible], and his temper ill-regulated, from which causes he has often been known to lose his self-command, and to rave like a ruffian; but never until now was he guilty of whining. He is evidently in a state of despair, and he lacks the true dignity which always inheres in a great mind, though fallen. He blabs his misfortunes and his desperations to the world like the garrulous old woman. He tells the public that two thirds of his army are either prisoners of war or deserters, whom he politely designates as "absentees." He affectionately appeals to them to come back to their posts, and assures them that with their aid the fortunes of the Confederacy may be retrieved. He unwisely insults Joe Johnston and his numerous friends by an unnecessary and untimely justification of himself in his removal, after the successor [Hood] had failed to do as well as Johnston. He flies into a passion when referring to "the man" [probably Governor Brown] who said he had abandoned Georgia, and applies to him the epithet "scoundrel." He admits that "you have not any more between eighteen and forty-five left" and he calls upon the men and boys to come to his aid. He admits that to secure an exchange of prisoners he is willing to recognize negro soldiers as prisoners of war; and he denounces "Butler, the beast," as coarsely as the vilest of his Richmond organs. He apologizes for not sending aid to Georgia by admitting that "in Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia."

With these final admissions, the affected confidence with which Davis promises to drive Sherman out of Georgia, and to overwhelm him with the ruin which befell Napoleon's army in its retreat from Moscow, will deceive no one. He can never inspire new hope and courage in the hearts of the Southern people, after telling them that two-thirds of his armies are either prisoners of war or deserters, that he is as weak in Virginia as in Georgia, and that they have no more men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to call into the field.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864. NO. 191.

We predict that this speech will do Davis and his cause more harm at home and abroad than the loss of a battle. It will dishearten the people of the South, and destroy the confidence of his sympathizers in Europe; and its republication in Europe will cause the Confederate loan to take a tumble, from which it can never recover.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN.

During the present season the high bonnets recently worn received their coup de ciseaux; and the smallest of the small bonnets, having obtained the official approbation of competent judges at Vichy, at Trouville, at Honfleur, and other fashionable resorts, will in all probability remain triumphant for some time to come. We have even seen some that scarcely cover the occiput, merely ornamented in front and on the scarcely perceptible back edge with drooping flowers, instead of the tour de tete and bavolet, which are now frequently abandoned. But it must be observed that such chapeaux, although met with in the best houses, are not yet general. Round hats are, however, still numerously patronised in Paris, especially by the foreigners, who are attracted there by the splendid fetes in honor of the Emperor and the King of Spain.

During the fine days of September robes of half season materials may still be ventured upon. The lino glance, a light stuff, more durable than barege and easily cleansed, deserves to be placed in the front rank with all the tints of grey alpacca, now very much a la mode. Cream Colored Irish poplins, for toilette de campagne or for the seaside, are also very elegant wear, as well as the piques of Alsatia, and Rouen, which are, of course, rather heavier, but have the advantage of enabling the wearer to support the sudden variations of the temperature of this season without danger.

Greater demands than ever are now made upon the art of the coiffeur whose talent is brought into requisition for the arrangement of ladies hair, false or natural. Curls and catogans are looked upon as perfectly legitimate importations when the richness of the owner's chevelure is not sufficient to furnish such capillary ornaments.—A quantity of hair, spread out to the best effect and decorated with flowers or ribbons, is one of the peculiar marks of the waning summer season.

Walking Dress.—Green silk dress, deeply vandyked, each tooth being ornamented with rich white guipure. The casaque is adjusted to the waist, and is of the same color as the dress and similarly trimmed. White crape bonnet, small in size, and provided simply with a bouffante of tulle in the place of the cavolet.

Seaside Dress for a Lady.—Light grey poplin robe and pardessus; all the ornaments being in black silk with long fringe. The Chapeau is the chapeau Windsor, and is almost concealed by an aigrette and a very large pending feather.—The botines are laced up in front and the stockings, are the same color as the dress.

Carriage Dress.—White muslin robe over sea-green silk slip. Rich lace flounce, surmounted by a rushing green silk. The camail is of green silk, trimmed with deep lace of like quantity with that on the skirt. Bonnet of tulle, ornamented with glass, and with a rose sometimes replaced by a butterfly in the four-de tete. A large sea green bow surmounts the back hair, or catagon instead of the usual curtain.—*Le Follet.*

SHERMAN ON HIS CAMPAIGN.

The army correspondent of the *Confederacy* learns that while a prisoner at Atlanta, Gen. Govan had an interview with Sherman, which was remarkable on account of the freedom and impudence the latter exhibited in discussing the events and intentions of the campaign which closed with the capture of Atlanta. He was most likely exhilirated at the prospect before him, and what he regarded as the complete triumph which had crowned his efforts; not regarding the small force of Confederates remaining as any longer dangerous. A few points in this conversation will be interesting to the country:

He said that when the first advance was made on Dalton he had a force sufficient in his estimation to completely overwhelm the small army then commanded by Gen. Johnston. His entire army was enthusiastic, and the generals commanding the different divisions and corps were perfectly confident of their ability to drive the Confederates into the Chattahoochee. Gen. Johnston stood high in his estimation as a military man in peace times, but that his movements while in command had been conducted with such marked ability that he thought him greater in every respect than he did then. His retreat was slow and stubborn; and Gen. Sherman said his army was being greatly weakened every day. That when he did retreat, every thing of value was carried before him, and that this was especially true of provisions. He failed to gain any advantages over him except those which superior force gave him. He said that Gen. Johnston's removal from command was great advantage to him, and if he had been retained, the condition of affairs, he feared, would have been far different.

He said the movement on our right flank was not an impromptu one, as some had supposed, but was long considered and well matured, and that his orders were not carried out, or the Confederate army would have been entirely routed or captured. His purpose had been to delay the attack on Jonesboro until the next morning, when the advance would have been made on our front, but that the attack had been precipitated by Gen. Jeff C. Davis, who having discovered a weak place in his front, immediately threw his command upon it. The attack once made, had to be continued, and the capture of Gen. Govan and a large part of his force was the consequence. In the night Gen. Hardee withdrew, thus escaping before the other corps had got in position.

Dates of Secession.—The Richmond *Dispatch* places Georgia next to South Carolina in the order of secession. In a note to section 5, 100 of the "Georgia Code," the Compilers say: The following is the order in which the several States seceded from the United States, to wit:

1. South Carolina, December 20th, 1860.
2. Mississippi, January 9th, 1861.
3. Alabama, January 11th, 1861.
4. Florida, January 11th, 1861.
5. Georgia, January 19th, 1861.
6. Louisiana, January 26th, 1861.
7. Texas, February 1st, 1861.
8. Virginia, April 17th, 1861.
9. Arkansas, May 6th, 1861.
10. North Carolina, May 20th, 1861.
11. Missouri, August, 1861.

Southern Recorder.

Smoking.—Bulwer says: "He what doth not smoke hath either known no great grief, or refuses himself the greatest consolation, next to that which comes from heaven.

"What, softer than woman?" whispers the young reader. Young reader, woman teases as well as consoles. Woman makes half the sorrow which she boasts the privilege to soothe. Woman consoles us, it is true, while we are young and handsome; when we are old and ugly, woman snubs and scolds us. On the whole, then woman in this scale, the weed in that, Jupiter, hang out the balance and weigh them both; and if thou give the preference to woman, all I can say is, the next time Juno ruffles thee—O Jupiter, try the weed!"

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 3, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Rothboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I [illegible] get her.

Oct 6-d&d&w4m* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

TAKEN UP,

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE County, about the 1st of October, a negro man who says his name is BEN, and that he belongs to Simon D. Newsom, of Hertford County. He is black, has one deficient eye, some 35 or 40 years of age, will weigh 160 to 170 pounds. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come foward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

Oct 15-d 2t w 1t W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

NEW STORE.

J. KARRER HAS JUST OPENED A NEW CONfectionary and fruit Store on Fayetteville street, opposite the Post Office, where may be found a large assortment of cream and sugar candy, cakes, apples, cheese and sweet cider. Also a nice lot of imported segars, tobacco and matches.

Oct 17-d1w

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.

Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

WANTED,

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, from 3 to 300 tons capacity. A liberal price will be paid for one of suitable capacity. Address me at Petersburg, Va., Box 490, or Raleigh, N. C., care of W. R. RICHARDSON. WM. JOHNSON.

Oct 14-6t

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Sept 5-dtf

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c. &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12-tf

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,
Executor.

Oct 15-dtd*

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Oct 10—tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Aug 3

Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT for the State of North Carolina feel great satisfaction in presenting their Schedule of Prices for the next sixty days, in that the [illegible] of most of the crops, with the improved condition of our financial, and consequent [illegible] for our currency, [illegible] without injury to the producer, to lower the prices of the prime necessaries of life to the soldier, and it is to be hoped to the [illegible] of the country. This lowering of prices must again aid in increasing the value of the national currency, by diminishing the debt of the country. The want of confidence in the worth of the currency, increased as it has been by the [illegible] of individuals of ALL classes, and especially of the Cotton Factories, and lately so strongly exhibited by the Railroad Companies, has greatly contributed to this. Scarcity of food can no longer be alleged for high prices, as there is abundance in the country, and it only remains to show whether our people in sustaining our wise and [illegible] Treasurer—Mr. Trenholm—in his efforts hitherto so successful in putting our financial matters on a secure footing, will sustain the Government of their choice. The Commissioners also congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordecai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical Schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	26 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 75
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	5 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	50
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	40
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	21 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldiers clothes 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	4 50
do	shelled, sacks not included, per bush 56 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	[illegible]
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	46 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 00
Hats,	wool each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 0
Hides,	"	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	330 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	275 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,050 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	80
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	3 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	8 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	8 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	5 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	1 82
do	salted, per pound,	2 30
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	56 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	3 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	25 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 27 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	10 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	5 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	15 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	7 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	1 50
Hire of laborer, rations [illegible] by government, per month	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	37 00
Hire of horses, per day	1 50

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. [illegible] earnestly call upon the farmers to bring foward their [illegible] now so necessary to the support of the army in their [illegible] front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employment."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 5th day of December next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapproval on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be [illegible]. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
[illegible], N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
[illegible], N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864-tf

[illegible] OF ADVERTISING.

The [illegible] charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE [illegible], OR LESS,

One day [illegible] | [illegible] $18 00
Two days [illegible] | [illegible] 36 00
Three days [illegible] | Three weeks 54 00
Four days [illegible] | [illegible] 72 00
Five days [illegible] | [illegible] 144 00

[illegible]

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged [illegible] and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales,

WEDNESDAY, 19TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

BY

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

IN ADDITION TO THE ARTICLES AVERTISED,
1 Fine Brood Mare
1 New Buggy
1 New One-Horse Spring Wagon
No. 1 Dry Cow

Oct 19-2t

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 19-d tf W. R. RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, of sufficient capacity for a large family. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON.

Oct 16-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE STEAM ENGINE 12 HORSE POWER. BOILer 30 ft. long, 30 inch diameter, 20 ft. shafting 2¼ inch, 12 pulleys therefore. Two Grist Mills and fixtures. Blacksmith shop and tools; One Dwelling House, good garden, ¼ acre lot with a good business that will yield three hundred per cent. on the investment. Immediate possession given, with the business taught. Apply immediately to BOX 244, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 17-d1w.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.
MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 28-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLES'.

Sept 28-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS.
Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY A Progress office.

Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 20-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.
A. JOHNSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dtf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 20-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $6.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 31-tf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Sept 6-tf

DAI[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SUBSCR[illegible] GRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The following terms of subscription to the Progress, [illegible] to in all cases, [illegible]

Daily paper, [illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	[illegible]
Weekly paper, [illegible]	[illegible]
" " [illegible]	[illegible]

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for three or six months, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons at a convenient distance [illegible] money by mail [illegible] to renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

Alabama and the War.

After all [illegible] that has been said about "Old Rip Van Winkle" [illegible] of the [illegible] that has lost her in the race of secession. It seems that the Legislature of Alabama and [illegible] of the press of that State have become rather indifferent, and show but little disposition to do anything more. We noticed, recently, the fact, stated by one of their own papers, that the militia or reserves of a certain locality went out to drill in their [illegible] and the Legislature has just had an extra session of twelve days without providing any means for local defence or doing anything [illegible] looking to the prosecution of the war.

After refusing to give the Governor any power to use the militia for the defence of the State, the Legislature sent a committee to the Governor to know if he had any further bill for them, whereupon he sent them the following answer:

[illegible]

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Ala.

This made quite [illegible] and they talked about returning [illegible] in a black envelope, but on a call the House was found to be without a quorum and the body adjourned—in a row we suppose. A Montgomery correspondent says two barrels of whisky were consumed by the body during the twelve days, and that one of the side rooms was turned into a tap-room for the occasion. Of course our cause must flourish when law-makers and law-givers show to the world such evidences of their [illegible].

Alabama was the second State to secede while North Carolina was the tenth; [illegible] we are turning out our Home Guards, composed of persons exempt from conscription, to do duty anywhere in the State, and the conscription is being rigidly enforced throughout our borders, while Alabama—some of whose men have had much to say about "treason" and "tories" in North Carolina—fold their hands and exclaim—let her rip! [illegible] of their territory has been occupied, [illegible] part of many of her people to return to the "flesh-pots." Of course her brave veterans in the field will repudiate those who are thus endeavoring to desert them.

Relative to the call for more men, the Montgomery Advertiser, one of the leading papers of the State, says:

> [illegible]

[illegible] the emergency or for the place he holds; and had a paper in North Carolina uttered such sentiments the cry of "treason" would have gone up from all the [illegible] "organs," and the suppression of the sheet and the conscription of the editor would have been [illegible].

"We contend that we [illegible] to cheer the heart of the patriot and lover of his country, and [illegible] hope; but should our cause go down to ruin and disgrace the glorious Goshen of North Carolina will rise above the funeral pile [illegible] as a beacon light to the future historian. She did not begin the war nor help to begin it, but she has come up to every requirement so fully that no miscarriage of our grand scheme for independence and nationality can sully her fair fame, for in nothing have her sons been found wanting. The war has now arrived at that stage that it must soon be determined one way or the other, and if those men in the Cotton States who were active in bringing it on, do not at once rally their people to a full sense of the dangers that threaten and to a patriotic and willing discharge of their duties their proud inheritance will pass into other hands, and their greatness and prosperity will have departed forever. To save the cause the rich men of the South, the slave owners and the land owners, must themselves take their muskets and march to the front, and unless they do this and that speedily, all is lost. Is Alabama—are the people of the Cotton States ready to do this? We fear not. The war was all very well while it could be fought by proxy, but when the "lords of the realm," those who brought it on, are called on to bear the hardships and expose themselves to the dangers they [illegible] to give us.

We hope that the people of Alabama, now at home, will yet come fully up to the measure of their duty, but we think it was time they were about it.

General Orders.

We copy the following general orders from the Richmond papers for the benefit of all concerned:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 91.

I. Generals commanding Reserves in the several States, will without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and, after inspection, forward to the camps of Instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

By order S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'LS OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., Oct 13, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 81.

II. Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 77, (current series,) is amended by the insertion of "in the service of the government" between the words "employed" and "ordinarily," &c. By order,

(Signed) S. COOPER, A. & I. Gen'l.

We learn that government agents are impressing apple brandy and that it is the intention of the authorities to take all that there is in the country for the use of the government. Was there ever a government so dry as ours?—ever one that required so much brandy and whisky? Men are detailed to sell it, impress it, and we suppose men are detailed to drink it. If taken for medicinal purposes we predict that most of the sickness will be among the officers and their clerks, attendants and favorites, and that the weather beaten soldier will get but precious little. We honestly believe that if the importation, sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors was prohibited altogether that it would be all the better for our cause, for drunkenness among government officials has become so common that it has ceased to excite the wonder of any one.

The Richmond correspondent of the Memphis Appeal, says not long ago, fifteen hundred well armed Kentuckians came out to join us. It is said we can get 20,000 if we go in after them. We have been in after them two or three times and they came not. We have called but they answered not. No, Kentucky, like Ephraim, is joined to her idols, and we may as well let her alone.

While some visionary persons are prophesying the secession of the Northwestern States in the event of Lincoln's election, these very States are sending more men to the field and voting larger Lincoln majorities at the polls than the New England States. If we wait for the secession of the Northwestern States to deliver us we shall never be delivered.

THE Gas supply has been stopped in Lynchburg and the city left in darkness for the sake of adding two men to the army. The two men employed in manufacturing the gas were sent forward in obedience to a special order from Richmond.

WAR NEWS.

VIRGINIA.

[illegible] during the night shelled the town [illegible] for a while. Some damage, as is always the case when the city is the mark of the enemy's cannon, was done to private property, but happily [illegible]. The firing of the enemy was [illegible] a salute in honor of the [illegible] Abolitionists in the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Every little victory, whether political or military, is now deemed worthy of a salute by the Washington [illegible].

The situation on the Petersburg line is unchanged. The enemy at no point, as well as can be ascertained, show any disposition to move. On the right, for nearly the week of active operations, and where but recently the resumption of hostilities was apprehended, the Yankees are as quiet as they are on the left, and apparently, no engagement is imminent.

Grant is evidently awaiting the result of his operations on the north side of the James, before he precipitates affairs here. He has all his available troops there, and not a sufficient number here to insure success in any movement of importance.

Parties from below report that reinforcements are being brought up the river, but we cannot ascertain that they are other than new recruits who, in consequence of the draft and the late paying volunteer excitement in the North, are now filling up Grant's skeleton regiments and brigades. Even in view of this fact, it is not positive that the Yankee army has been much augmented.

The heavy cannonading east of the city on Friday night, was caused by the enemy's batteries there, shelling a Confederate working party, whom the brilliancy of the night enabled the Yankees to see. Nothing was effected save a liberal use of ammunition, and the awakening of the sleeping inhabitants of Petersburg.

The heavy booming of cannon was heard in the direction of Chaffin's Farm, on Saturday afternoon, and nearly all Saturday night. As no intelligence of any fighting at that point has been received, we presume there was nothing more than a brisk shelling between the gunboats and batteries.

Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the Yankees in pursuance of their policy of wanton [illegible], burned the large barn on Mr. Jas. Smith's farm, southeast of the city.

(From the Examiner of Monday.)

The North Side.

Silence has reigned supreme on the north side since the bloody check which the enemy received on Thursday of last week. Not a gun was fired on Saturday or on yesterday. Grant appreciates the fact that a new and formidable obstacle has made its appearance in the pathway to Richmond. We are permitted to tell him and his Abolition masters that the dimensions of that thing are not likely to be diminished. Virginia is about to teach the world, including her Confederate sisters, what a determined people, whose homes have been desolated and whole districts are in ashes, can do, when the fortunes of war, aided by the folly of her rulers, has imposed on her the task of fighting this fight out almost single handed. The hour of trial has always found her true to her motto, *Sic Semper Tyrannis*, and Grant will yet find her [illegible].

There is a rumor that Grant brought over to the north side some thirty thousand men on Saturday night—but we doubt it, nor do we believe he has them to bring without abandoning the Petersburg lines.

There is but one single disagreeable feature in the situation of the armies near Richmond—The pickets are but fifty yards apart, and they are perpetually talking. The only object of such conversation is to make all the weak-kneed, lily-livered, low-minded fellows desert their colors. It is true that the desertions will be reciprocal, and as many will come from the enemy as go from us. But we have everything to lose by such an exchange. Since the beginning of this campaign the enemy has only hoped to give man for man; or two of theirs even for one of ours. They have never accomplished this in any combat—but if they can effect their purpose by mutual desertions, it is what would suit them even better. Is there no way to put a stop to such unsoldierly and unwarlike procedure as conversation between pickets? Many light-headed and worthless officers think it mighty fine to repeat the slang, the vulgar retorts, the low smartness which occurs at such times, but surely our Generals cannot but disapprove in the strongest manner of the corrupting and demoralizing practice. We believe that it is against regulations and orders, but regulations and orders will not [illegible] unless [illegible] punishment. The Yankees, from Grant down, are anxious to prevent picket firing. They call it barbarous, cruel, &c, as if they objected to anything because it was barbarous and cruel. Some of our own people repeat this argument—stolen out of the Yankee mouth. But we have everything to gain by the hostility of pickets. It is said that "it does no good." But it renders desertion impossible—and is that "no good."

Victory in the Valley.

Information was received here yesterday that Sheridan had sent two corps, the sixth and nineteenth, to the east side of the mountains, through Chester and Thornton's Gaps, and that Early had fallen upon the remaining corps under Crook and driven it from Fisher's Hill through Strasburg, a distance of ten miles or more, with heavy loss of killed, wounded, prisoners and stores. The number of prisoners is said to be eight hundred. Other particulars have yet to be received, but there can be no doubt about the victory. Passengers who left Staunton on Saturday confirm the report, and state that Mrs. General Gordon had received a letter from her husband, who announced the success of our arms and his own safety.

Another account represents that, notwithstanding the Yankee statements that the two corps had passed through the Gaps above mentioned, (which, by the way, are twenty miles apart, one being in Page and the other in Warren county,) there is reason to believe that they passed through gaps to the north of Thornton's. All accounts agree however, in regard to the victory [illegible] and submitted to see the [illegible] of his late reverses. We await anxiously the particulars of this important affair.

Later.

[illegible] came down last evening from Staunton [illegible] confirm the defeat of Crook [illegible] and that a large number of prisoners were taken, [illegible] at two thousand. It is believed that only one of Early's divisions was engaged in the battle, the remainder of his force having crossed the mountain in order to intercept Sheridan's two corps on their way to Alexandria, where they will embark and go to Grant. This may account for the fact that no official confirmation of Early's victory has yet been received.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We have good authority for saying that the cartel has been, to a certain extent, resumed.—Arrangements have been made to exchange immediately ten thousand of the Yankee prisoners in Georgia. Savannah is to be the point of exchange, and Captain Hatch will leave in a few days for that city to superintend the whole affair. This news will carry gladness to myriads of Southern firesides. Let us pray that it may be the prelude to the exchange of every one of our poor fellows who have so long been languishing in Northern dungeons.

Wilmington.

It has already been stated that a Yankee fleet was fitting out in Hampton Roads for the supposed purpose of attacking Wilmington. The Examiner of Monday says:

A young gentleman just arrived from Norfolk, informs us that the fleet is to be commanded by Commodore Porter, and not by Farragut. The officers make no secret of the destination of the fleet. They say they do not care to capture Wilmington at present; all they want is to get possession of the forts as they have done at Mobile. Our informant left Norfolk more than a week ago, and the fleet was then very nearly ready for sea.

Georgia.

The papers received yesterday give us but little additional news from Georgia, and the telegraph has been silent ever since the batch of lies from LaGrange were received:

The LaGrange *Bulletin* publishes the annexed news from the front:

Lt. McGee, Adjutant of the 2d Arkansas dismounted cavalry—arrived in LaGrange Tuesday night. He left the main bulk of Hood's army at Cedar Town, on Sunday evening last. The army was then in motion towards Cave Spring. He states that it was the report in the part of the army to which he was attached that Gen. French with his division, attacked the enemy at Allatoona on Wednesday, and after carrying two lines, he found the enemy concentrated in forts and redoubts; but held the ground captured until night, when he withdrew and fell back to New Hope, carrying with him such captured commissary stores as his men could carry, destroying the balance. He took 200 prisoners, which he brought back with him. Gen. French's loss was pretty severe. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained.

Adjt. McGee states that our forces were on a forced march—that all extra baggage was left behind—the men carrying two days' rations. The sick and lame were left at Cedar Town, but [illegible] were in either condition. More men were lame from being barefooted than were disabled from any other cause. The troops were in very high spirits.

This news may be relied on, as we have it from the lips of Lt. McGee himself.

The Montgomery *Mail* of Friday has the following news:

The failure which attended our plans in Middle Tennessee has occasioned some modification of the campaign in our front.

It is now believed that our army checked in its progress toward the Tennessee river, has turned in the direction of Blue Mountain.

The forces of Sherman, which were dispatched to Nashville, are understood to be in Gen. Hood's front.

Parties from the vicinity of Newnan discredit the press dispatches that announced the capture of Altoona, and assert that there was one assault which was unsuccessful.

Forrest has united with Gen. Hood, and the residue of his command is safe.

Rumored Advance on Weldon.

The Whig of Monday says:

We learn, upon what we regard as excellent authority, that a considerable Yankee force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and three pieces of artillery, are advancing from Norfolk up the Seabord and Roanoke road towards Weldon.—Their object may be readily surmised. We presume, however, that they will probably find that rebel soldiers are sometimes on the look out in that section.

THE FREED SLAVES.—The Philadelphia *North American* submits the following carefully prepared estimate of the number of slaves thus far set free by the Administration, or by the events of the war:

Mississippi, one-third	145,540
Alabama, one-third	145,025
Arkansas, two-thirds	74,074
Virginia, one-third	163,622
South Carolina, one-sixth	67,068
North Carolina, one-sixth	55,176
Louisiana, two-thirds	221,150
Tennessee, two-thirds	183,813
Delaware, one-third	593
Maryland,	87,188
Missouri,	114,045
Texas, one-sixth	30,427
Kentucky, one-third	75,165
Georgia, one-third	154,066
District of Columbia	3,185
Indian Territory	7,360
Utah and Nebraska	44
Aggregate	1,378,650

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Masonic Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, of I. MATTHEWS, at the late residence of said Matthews, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited by the widow to attend.

Oct. 18-td.

DAILY [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Price's rear. [illegible]

The Memphis "Argus" of [illegible] which confirm the destruction of a [illegible]

Bill Anderson, Thrailkill [illegible] all joined Price, who had 1,500 cavalry and 10 pieces of artillery.

Burbridge has arrived at [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 15.—In the affair at Fisher's Hill, on Thursday, we killed and wounded from fifty to seventy-five of the enemy and took [illegible] prisoners, who reported that [illegible] corps left at Front Royal.—The enemy were near Strasburg on Friday, and a small force of their cavalry were in the town.

Lt. Franco, Adjutant to Acting Brigadier Gen. Carter, of the Artillery, was severely but not dangerously wounded in the leg on Thursday.

Nothing else has occurred.

THE NEWSPAPERS.—In an able article on the indispensable importance of the Press to the country and society, especially in our great pending struggle for independence, the Augusta Ga. *Register* remarks: "Our honest opinion is that no class of our countrymen, except our soldiers, have done more for the cause than newspaper men. This is our candid opinion after maturely considering the subject. They have given tone to public sentiment, and directed the [illegible] of the people [illegible] upon them. [illegible] have been [illegible] they were doing their duty, [illegible] all the feelings of prejudice and [illegible] by the people [illegible] and by their daily [illegible] patriotic appeals, reconciled apparent differences and allayed all opposition. They have directed the minds of the people to every grave and important change in the policy of our Government and have, with rare exceptions, with all their powers sustained the cause of our country.

Blot out the newspapers of the country and you will have no general policy among the people. There will be as many opinions as there are individuals and as many leaders as there are communities. Rumors will be rife all over the land and in the absence of reliable information, as now obtained, the people will be subjected to impositions and will always be deceived by designing [illegible].—Newspapers form a kind of bond of union—a common medium of the interchange of ideas, and next to our organized armies are the most powerful engines within our country for the attainment of its independence, by holding up the duty of the citizens on the one hand, and the rights of the Government on the other, the grounds for encouragement on the one hand and the necessity for endurance on the other. From the President to the humblest citizen—from the General to the private—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, would all feel the need of this common source of information and of comfort.—Woe be unto our country when it is destroyed!"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COTTON YARNS FOR SALE.

I HAVE ON HAND 60 BUNDLES OF COTTON yarn, assorted numbers varying from [illegible], which I am authorized to sell, for Bacon, or bank notes on [illegible] paying banks. [illegible]
Address [illegible]
Oct 18-2t [illegible]

WANTED.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes,
N. C. Treasury Notes.
Sept 23-2f W. H. RICHARDSON & CO.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. [illegible], Alex. Creech and P. Cooper.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus M. Lewis and H. W. Husted.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—[illegible] Assistant.

E. P. [illegible], City Attorney.

J. S. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. [illegible].

Watchmen—[illegible] Johnson, Wm. [illegible], Wm. C. Parker, [illegible].

The first Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ ANY of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or otherwise will confer a great favor on us by sending or bringing them to this office for our use.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of this Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must have our money or none at all. We must demand cash from all advertisers, business men of the City who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.